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POPULATION AND ECONOMY

EDEN, NORTH CAROLINA

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This report examines the current status of Eden's population and economy in relation to comparable cities in the state; identifies deficiencies and recommends remedial actions.

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POPULATION AND ECONOMY
EDEN, NORTH CAROLINA

POPULATION AND ECONOMY

EDEN, NORTH CAROLINA

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April, 1973

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Population	
Population Background	2
Composition of the Population	3
Population Trends	4
Vital Statistics	6
Migration Rates	7
Economy	
Sources of Employment	8
Labor Force	9
Employment Situation	9
Education	10
Personal Income	11
Commuting Patterns	11
Retail Sales	11
Municipal Finance	12
Summary	14
Appendix	i

MAPS AND TABLES

1	Population Estimates 1960-1970	2
2	Population by Age Groups, 1950-1970	3
3	Population by Race & Sex, 1950-1970	4
4	Projected 1980 Population	5
5	Projected 1980 Population by Race & Sex	5
6	Projected 1980 Population by Age Groups $ Race	5
7	Natural Increase	6
8	Occupation of Employed Persons	8
9	Industrial Employers	9
10	Amount of Education	10
11	School Enrollment, 1970	10
12	Gross Retail Sales 1962-1972	12
13	Municipal Revenues/Expenditures	13

Map 1 Eden and Component Parts Follows --- 2

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

In August, 1965, the Tri-City planning area population and economy was examined in a report compiled by the Planning Boards of the three cities, with assistance from the Division of Community Planning. In 1967, the three cities were consolidated into a new city which includes the Meadow Greens Sanitary District and some previously unincorporated territory known generally as the "Central Area." Because a substantial portion of Eden's 1970 area was not included in the 1960 census figures for the Leaksville-Spray-Draper areas, no accurate comparisons can be made between 1960 and 1970 population or economy data.

For that reason, the emphasis of this updated Population and Economy Report will be on the present status of Eden rather than on past or future trends. Some estimates of the population of pre-consolidation Eden will be made for the purposes of mathematical population projections. The basis for the estimates and their reliability will be explained later in the text. Projection methods will include "arithmetic", "geometric", and "least squares" with the "cohort survival" method used for limited purposes. Projections are necessary to estimate future needs for community facilities and services, and to program their acquisition to keep pace with population and economic growth throughout the planning area.

27	0.13993	0.27571	0.21481	0.14268	0.08104	0.02389	0.00
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POPULATION

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POPULATION BACKGROUND

The 1965 report estimated an increase of only 38 persons in the total planning area between 1960 and 1965. Table 1 illustrates the changes which took place in each city and the township during the five-year period.

Table 1 Population Estimates, 1960-1970

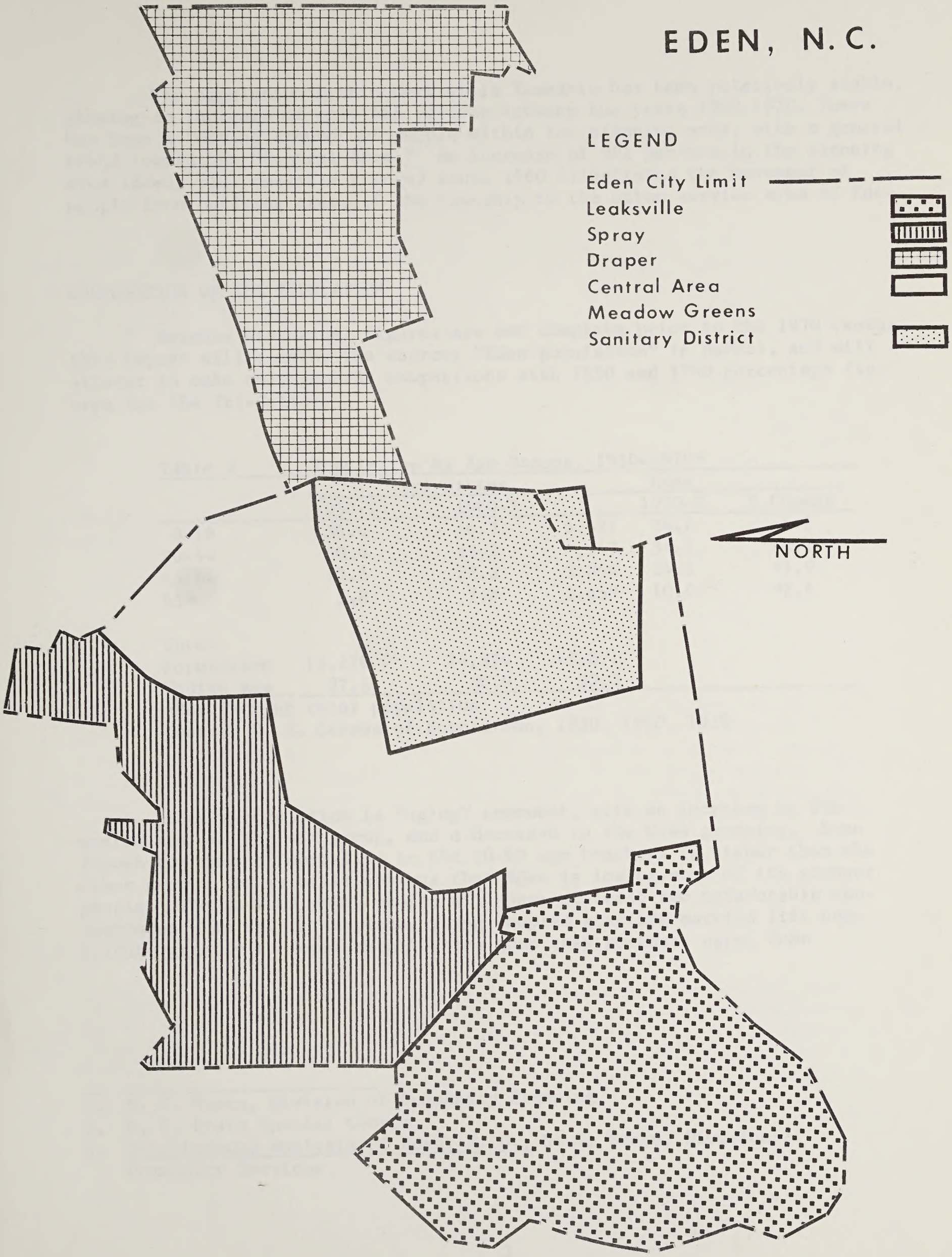
	1960(4)	1965(6)	1967(5)	1970(4)
Leaksville	6,427	6,956	6,684	
Draper	3,382	3,206	3,255	
Spray	4,565	4,081	4,318	
Central Area (1)		1,700(6)		
Eden				15,871
Fringe Area	4,626(2)	3,295(3)		4,070(3)
Total Planning Area	19,000	18,838		19,941
Township	19,474	19,407	20,171	20,162

1. Includes Meadow Greens Sanitary District
2. Estimate; includes Central Area, Land Development Plan, 1965
3. Estimated; dwelling units x 3.10 persons/unit
4. U. S. Census, 1960
5. Special Census, N. C. State, 1967
6. Estimate, Population and Economic Study for Tri-Cities, 1965, Division of Community Planning

The 1970 U. S. Census set Eden's population at 15,871 persons living within the corporate limits. The 1960 census and a Special Census in 1967[1] did not enumerate the people in the same geographic area as residents of one city; rather, they gave figures only for those living in "old" Leaksville, Spray and Draper and in the Leaksville Township, omitting the Central Area and the fringe. The 1965 Population and Economy Study[2] contains estimates of the population living in the "Central Area" and in the Meadow Greens Sanitary District, a portion of the central area, and an estimate of persons living in the one-mile fringe area. A Neighborhood Analysis[3] study conducted in 1971 found 1,313 dwelling units in the fringe area of Eden. This figure multiplied by an average of 3.1 persons per unit results in an estimate of 4,070 persons in the perimeter area of Eden (in 1971).

All of these figures have been included in Table 1 in an effort to show general growth trends during the 1960-1970 period, even though precise figures are not available. Map 1 illustrates the area covered by the 1970 census and the components of present day Eden.

EDEN, N.C.


LEGEND
Eden City Limit
Leaksville
Spray
Draper
Central Area
Meadow Greens
Sanitary District
NORTH

MAP-1

The population within Leaksville Township has been relatively stable, showing an increase of only 688 persons between the years 1960-1970. There has been a "moving around" of people within the planning area, with a general trend toward the "Central Area." An increase of 941 persons in the planning area (Eden, plus one-mile fringe) since 1960 illustrates the movement of people from outlying areas of the township to the urban service area of Eden.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION

Because historical figures are not complete prior to the 1970 census, this report will examine the current "Eden population" in detail, and will attempt to make only general comparisons with 1950 and 1960 percentage figures for the Tri-Cities.

Table 2 Population by Age Groups, 1950-1970*

	Tri-Cities		Eden		
	1950-%	1960-%		1970-%	% Change
0-19	36.6	36.7	5,421	34.2	-1.5
20-44	40.0	33.2	4,947	31.1	-2.1
45-64	17.6	22.3	3,844	24.2	+1.9
65+	5.8	7.8	1,659	10.4	+2.6
Total Population	13,216	14,374	15,871		
Median Age	27.5	30.9	32.2		

*Per Cent of total population
Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1950, 1960, 1970

Eden's population is "aging" somewhat, with an increase in the median age and the 45+ group, and a decrease in the 0-44 grouping. Even though the rate of mortality in the 30-60 age brackets is higher than the other groups, it is still obvious that Eden is losing some of its younger people. The loss of young people will have at least two unfavorable consequences. In the first place, young couples starting married life contribute greatly to local retail sales when they purchase cars, home

1. N. C. State, Division of Community Planning
2. N. C. State Special Census
3. Neighborhood Analysis of Eden, N. C., N. C. State, Division of Community Services

furnishings, etc. In addition, investments made in homes boost the local economy; secondly, since most children are born to young adults, the depletion of that group will reduce the birth rate and diminish the amount of natural increase (births in excess of deaths) that will occur in the future.

Table 3 Population by Race and Sex, 1950-1970[1]

	Tri-Cities 1950	Tri-Cities 1960	Eden 1970
Total population	13,216	14,374	15,871
Per Cent White	90.6	86.9	87.3
Per Cent Black	9.4	13.1	12.7
Per Cent Females	52.7	53.1	53.0

1. Ibid

Birth rates among Tri-City Black families was not increasing as rapidly as expected in the 1950[2] period and the consolidation in 1967 caused a drop of Blacks because of the high number of White families in the Central Area who had not been included in the 1950 and 1960 Tri-City census figures.

POPULATION TRENDS

Normal mathematical methods of projecting population are not applicable to Eden because there are no accurate figures available for census years prior to 1970. However, it is possible to project Leaksville Township and Rockingham County populations with these methods. By applying the percentages of growth projected for the township and county to the 1970 Eden population, a fairly reliable projection for Eden's 1980 population may be derived. To avoid the obvious pitfalls of predicting a precise number of persons to be living in Eden on January 1, 1980, a reasonable range will be defined which will be broad enough to accommodate minor unexpected migration and birth/death rate changes, and narrow enough to be useful in projecting needs for future public facilities, and future allocation of land for various private and public uses.

To obtain the most reasonable projections for the township and county, three different computer programs were run using "arithmetic", "geometric" and "least squares" equations and historical census figures from 1910 through 1970. Averages were derived from the township projections and the county projections, and form the high and low limits of the Eden 1980 population projection.

Table 4	Projected 1980 Population	
1980	High Estimate (Township projection, +14.0%)	18,093
1980	Low Estimate (County projection, +10.5%)	17,537
	Range	556

To give more meaning to these two figures, it is necessary to break them down by age groups, by sex, and by race. This has been done by applying the "cohort survival" method to the 1960 Tri-Cities census data to determine the 1980 percentage of each age group to the total population. Although the total Tri-Cities projection is less than the 1980 Eden projection range ("Eden" contains a greater geographical area than the "Tri-Cities"), the distribution should be just about the same.

Table 5 Projected 1980 Population by Race and Sex

White		Black	
Per Cent of Total Population		Per Cent of Total Population	
88.0%		12.0%	
Male	Female	Male	Female
47.2%	52.8%	48.0%	52.0%

Table 6 Projected 1980 Population by Age Groups and Race

Age Group	Per Cent of Total	White	Black
0-19	30.3	28.8	30.2
20-44	32.8	32.9	33.3
45-64	23.9	25.0	16.5
65+	12.9	13.5	9.3
Median Age:	32.6		

A comparison of these figures with those in Table 2 substantiates the assertion made earlier that Eden's population is "aging" -- there is a projected increase in the percentage of older groups and a decrease in the percentage of younger groups for 1980. However, all groups will experience growth. Also note that the median age is expected to rise from 32.2 to 32.6 in 1980.

VITAL STATISTICS

The population of any given area is increased or decreased in two basic ways -- migration and natural increase/decrease. Net migration is the difference between those moving in and those moving out during a certain period of time and is caused by a number of factors. The attractiveness of the community depends primarily on the availability and quality of employment, housing and public and private services. Community appearance, tax rates, civic attitudes and many other factors affect the rate of in- or out-migration.

Natural increase/decrease is determined by finding the difference between live births and deaths among the people. Births are directly affected by the number of women in the childbearing age groups. Death rates are directly affected by the number of people in the older age groups. Many other factors enter into the death rate, such as the availability of health care, environmental quality, epidemics, violent crime rates and accident rates.

In 1970, Eden's natural increase was 144 persons[1]; the net difference between 294 live births and 150 deaths. In 1971, the natural increase dropped to 91 -- with 253 live births and 162 deaths. The reasons for this drop are explained in earlier sections dealing with the age group distributions -- specifically the decline in young groups and the increase in older groups.

If Eden's population is to increase as projected, it will be due primarily to migration. Natural increase will play an important part only if the bulk of those moving in are young couples in the childbearing age groups.

Table 7 Natural Increase, 1970-71[2]

	1970	1971	Per Cent Change
Total	144	91	-36.8%
White	96	54	-43.7%
Black	48	37	-22.9%

The White natural increase is declining more rapidly than the Black natural increase figure, due to both fewer births and more deaths. This is the result of a higher percentage of Blacks in the younger age groups.

1. 1972 Vital Statistics, N. C. State Board of Health
2. Ibid

MIGRATION RATES

Migration rates determined by the cohort survival method indicate an overall ten-year increase of 6.1% of the 1970 population. This means that in addition to the natural increase expected the population will increase 0.61% each year from the net in-migration of new families. This migration rate was determined by applying state level data to the local situation and is based on the assumption that past trends will continue. Natural disasters, large new industries moving to Eden, and other events which would drastically change the 1980 projects cannot be foreseen and are, therefore, not reflected for the purposes of this report.

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ECONOMY

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320.	257.	185.	113.	76.	35.	20.

ECONOMY

SOURCES OF EMPLOYMENT

The economy of a city is comprised of basic and non-basic enterprises. The basic enterprises are those industries which manufacture goods to be exported to other areas, drawing money back into the local economy via payrolls and profits. Non-basic enterprises provide goods and services to the local population and are considered to be dependent on the basic industries and the money they bring into the area.

The table below lists the occupations of all persons employed in Eden in 1970 and in the Tri-Cities in 1960.

Table 8 Occupation of Employed Persons

	1960	1970
Total employed persons	6,254	7,404
Occupation:		
Professional, technical workers		664
Managers, administrators		434
Sales workers		301
Clerical		1,021
Craftsmen, foremen		1,072
Operatives except transport		2,464
Transport operatives		304
Laborers, except farm		458
Farmers and farm managers		5
Farm laborers		10
Service workers except private household workers		529
Private household workers		142

Source: U. S. Census, 1970

Three-thousand three-hundred and seven were engaged in various phases of textile manufacturing, including only those workers living in the City of Eden. This figure represents 44.6% of the total work force, and 80.2% of those engaged in all manufacturing. In 1965[1], 95% of all manufacturing jobs were in textiles. These figures indicate some diversification of the industrial base. Following is a list of manufacturing firms in or near Eden, by number of employees.[2]

1. Population and Economy of Tri-Cities, 1965, Division of Community Planning
2. Director of N. C. Manufacturing Firms, 1972-73, Commerce and Industry Division, Department of Natural and Economic Resources

Table 9	Industrial Employers by Size
1-4 Employees	Benson Cabinet Co.
	Central Ready Mix, Inc.
	Kings Chandelier
5-9 Employees	Cannady Lumber
10-49 Employees	Boren Clay Products
	Star Homes, Inc.
	Virginia Solite Corp.
	Webster Brick Co.
50-99 Employees	Spray Textured Yarns, Inc.
100-249 Employees	Morehead Mills, Inc.
	Anaconda Wire & Cable Co.
	Carroll Knits, Inc. (Knit Away, Inc.)
250-499 Employees	Spray Cotton Mills
2,500+ Employees	Fieldcrest Mills

The 1965 report analyzed the textile industry as being slow-growing and particularly sensitive to changes in the national economy. The wages in textile mills are frequently lower than in other types of manufacturing due to the relatively low productivity per worker. However, higher per capita earnings in 1969 indicate that Eden workers are paid more than those working in other cities with a textile-dominated economy.

1969 Per Capita Earnings of Workers

	Eden	Albemarle	Kannapolis	Shelby
Men	5,945	5,370	5,517	5,884
Women	4,011	3,636	4,012	3,676

THE LABOR FORCE

Human resources are the most valuable assets a community can possess. It is the people of the area who provide the skills, knowledge, manpower and initiative necessary to achieve economic and social progress. In the first section it was pointed out that Eden is losing its younger people, and this could have a harmful effect because of the decrease of new workers who are just entering or about to enter the labor force.

Employment Situation

From 1950 to 1960, jobs for women in the textile industry increased 51% while jobs for men increased only 2%.[1] Unemployment also rose during that decade from 3.3% to 4.5%. By 1964, the rate of unemployment dropped to 3% and in 1970 it stood at 2.6%, which is as low as can be expected in a textile-dominated area.

Education

An important aspect of the population of any city is the educational level of the people because educational attainment and personal income are directly linked.

Table 10 Amount of Education

Median School Years Completed	Eden 1970	North Carolina 1970
Males, 25 years & over	9.7	10.6 (Males & Females)
Females, 25 years & over	10.0	
Per cent high school graduates:		
Males, 25 years & over	34.0	38.5 (Males & Females)
Females, 25 years & over	34.2	

Source: U. S. Census, 1970

Table 11 School Enrollment, 1970

	Eden, 1970
Total enrolled 3-14 years	3,701
Kindergarten	137
Elementary	2,371
High school	1,021
College	172
School Load Index (Ratio of children age 6-17 to the adult population aged 18-64)	.376

Source: U. S. Census, 1970

The figures in Table 11 are indicative of Eden's "older" population. There are more people who grew up when a high school education was not as available or as important as today. As a result, the usually comprise the bulk of the labor force in a textile-oriented community. However, as they retire, replacement labor is not as readily available from the younger, better educated and perhaps more ambitious potential labor force. Mechanization and improved technology can replace substantial amounts of labor but this results in fewer jobs and decreased spending power of the local population unless other job opportunities are available.

Personal Income

The median family income in Eden was $8,710 in 1969[1], and the median North Carolina family income was $7,774. However, the total labor force of Eden was comprised of 4,145 men and 3,484 women, indicating that in many families both husband and wife were employed. The median per capita income for work force members was $5,945 for men and $4,011 for women, which is higher when compared with the North Carolina per capita income of $4,702 for men and $2,279 for women. Another factor contributing to the relatively high per family income is the number of persons aged 14-19, most of whom were presumably living at home and contributing to "family income". Six-hundred seventy-one, or 8.8% of the labor force were in this age group.

Commuting Patterns

	State	All Cities 10,000+	Eden	Reidsville	Thomasville
Per cent workers employed in county of residence	78.0	80.0	78.0	81.4	68.7
Per cent outside county of residence	14.3	10.3	10.1	9.1	22.6
Per cent not reporting place of employment	7.7	9.7	11.9	9.5	6.7

Source: U. S. Census, 1970

The percentage of Eden's work force which commutes to other counties for employment compares favorably with other cities in the 10,000_ bracket shown above, and with the state as a whole. The workers employed in other counties represent a potential labor force which could be tapped by local industries. These commuters also represent income for the city by bringing in salaries from other areas. Conversely, they also indicate a deficit in employment opportunities available in Rockingham County.

RETAIL SALES

Another indicator of the health of a local economy is the amount of money spent for goods and services at the retail level. Rockingham County experienced an increase of $545,000 in November, 1972, as compared with November, 1971. The City of Eden accounted for $230,000 of the increase.

Table 12 Gross Retail Sales, 1962-72 (000)		
	1972 Eden	1962 Tri-Cities
January	4,836	
February	4,106	
March	4,115	
April	4,633	
May	4,554	
June	4,788	
July	4,886	
August	4,746	
September	4,949	
October	4,699	
November	5,977	
December	5,011	
Total	56,300	24,085

Source: N. C. Department of Revenue

In one decade, retail sales have more than doubled. The consolidation of Eden, the development of the central shopping areas, improved merchandising, increasing wages, and inflation have all contributed to the increase in gross retail sales.

The outlook for future retail sales is an increase, although not as dramatic as the increase in the last decade. No great geographical changes such as Eden's formation are anticipated.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

In 1965, the Tri-Cities (excluding Meadow Greens Sanitary District and Eden Metropolitan Sewage District) expended about $800,000 for municipal services and had a bonded indebtedness of approximately $1,700,000, or 3.5% of the assessed value of all property within their corporate limits.

With the consolidation of these governmental agencies in 1967, the financial situation changed considerably, forming one municipal unit with one budget. Table 13 is a summary of Eden's 1972-73 budget.

Table 13 Revenues/Expenditures	
General Fund	$1,682,697
Utility Fund	693,245
Debt Service Fund	165,565

Eden's primary revenue source is the annual ad valorem tax assessment. The 1970 effective tax rate[1] of .730 ranks below the median effective rate of .765 for the 38 North Carolina cities of over 10,000 population. This assessment figure places Eden in a very competitive position with other cities in terms of attracting new industry. (However, Fieldcrest Mills accounted for almost 31% of the city's ad valorem tax revenue in 1969-70. If Fieldcrest's operations were curtailed or reduced, the economic blow would obviously be severe. Fortunately, Fieldcrest's position in the textile industry is apparently sound, diversified and in the process of expanding, as evidenced by recent announcements of a new research facility in Eden, a new plant in Whiteville and expansion of existing plants.)

The table above does not include the recent bond issue for the expansion of the sewer system and improvements to the water distribution system. These bonds will be repayed by income from the two systems.

Two grants from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency in the amount of $521,160 will also be applied to the utilities expansion program. An additional grant application to HUD for $276,000 is still pending.

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1. Levied rate of $1.46 multiplied by assessment ratio of 50%. Source: City revenues and expenditures in North Carolina, UNC, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill

SUMMARY

ION,DRPR,LKSVLL,SPRY

581.	404.	318.	382.	440.	457.	440.
320.	257.	185.	113.	76.	35.	20.

SUMMARY

The preceding sections have identified certain assets and liabilities in Eden's economy and population make-up. In order to minimize the liabilities and capitalize on the assets, the following steps should be implemented by public and private groups:

1. The "aging" of the population indicates a need for low cost housing for the elderly. Even though federal programs are being held in abeyance, private action and revenue-sharing money could be applied to this problem.

2. The out-migration of young people can be attacked at several levels. Young people add vitality to the community and they need jobs and homes to remain in the area. Educational and training programs are producing a more sophisticated labor force, and challenging jobs are required to attract and retain talented workers. Young workers just entering the labor force are frequently unable to find standard housing which they can afford. This problem can be partially overcome by more apartment development and possibly by liberalizing restrictions placed on mobile homes. A rental referral service would also assist young people in finding homes.

3. Women make up almost half of Eden's work force. This indicates a need for expansion of child day care centers. These are generally provided by church-affiliated groups and private nursery schools. There is also a demand for supervised recreation programs. This demand can best be met on a city-wide basis by a City Recreation Department with a professional director and staff.

4. As pointed out before, industrial expansion and diversification are essential to city growth. One of Eden's greatest liabilities is the lack of land use controls in the fringe area. Good zoning protection is an important factor in the industrial site selection process. In the past, many industries have been forced to provide company housing for its employees. Because this practice is no longer feasible on a large scale, zoning and subdivision controls in the fringe area will promote good development practices and assure an industry of adequate housing for its labor force.

5. Another factor which will help attract industry is a community's interest in city appearance and beautification. This should be programmed on a well-planned and coordinated basis.

Zoning controls can help control new development along Eden's major traffic arteries, but other actions will be necessary to enhance the appearance of established areas. Individual action is the most effective method of beautifying private property, and can be stimulated by clean-up campaigns.

Public/private programs for removing nuisance factors such as junk autos are also essential to a community's appearance, as is a housing code enforcement program. (A forthcoming element of the city's planning program will study the city's appearance in detail.)

6. Tourism has never been a major portion of Eden's economy because of its geographical location. However, the current development of the Sugar Tree Recreation complex at Axton, Virginia, will have an impact on Eden due to its proximity.

Based on past experience (for example, Disney World near Orlando), the demand for service stations, motel rooms, and restaurants should increase substantially even though Sugar Tree will not be as large as Disney World.

Eden, lying about eight miles south of Axton will be in a position to intercept many tourists who are unable to find or unable to afford lodging in Danville or Martinsville, or at the Sugar Tree site. Some estimates of the volume of visitors to Sugar Tree run as high as 1.5 million annually.

The impending demand for tourist oriented facilities also underscores the need for zoning controls in the fringe, along the major traffic carriers to prevent jumbled, commercial development outside the city limits.

7. Another key to Eden's future is the need for programmed improvements/expansions of municipal services and facilities. Furthermore, as facilities become obsolete, it is financially advantageous to have scheduled replacements well in advance of actual need. These can best be accomplished through implementation of the comprehensive planning program with capital improvements budgeting serving a major role.

8. In view of the anticipated future growth of the Eden planning area, Rockingham County and other municipalities within the county, action should begin immediately to plan for the future on a coordinated basis. As evidenced from foregoing analyses of the population and economy, growth is expected to occur at a moderate but steady rate. Therefore, efforts to provide services and facilities should be realistically evaluated and the most feasible methods of attainment implemented.

APPENDIX

ION,DRPR,LKSVLL,SPRY

581.	404.	318.	382.	440.	457.	440.
320.	257.	185.	113.	76.	35.	25.

APPENDIX A

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Detailed Housing Characteristics
General Population Characteristics

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Health

Director of N. C. Manufacturing Firms, 1972-73
Commerce and Industry Division, Department of
Natural and Economic Resources

City Revenues and Expenditures, Institute of Government,
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Social Indicators, Institute for Research in Social
Sciences, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Community Data, Eden, N. C., Eden Chamber of Commerce

APPENDIX B

Other Sources of Information and Assistance:

Sales and Use Tax Division, N. C. Department of Revenue
City of Eden, City Manager, Finance Director, Building Inspector
Division of Community Services, Data Processing Section,
Population Projections

The following are brief explanations of the methods used to project population for the purposes of this report.

PROJECTION METHODS

Arithmetic

This method asserts that a given numerical change in population from one point in time to another as exhibited in the past is the best means of extrapolating a future population trend.

To compute the 1970 population projections for area X, the decade-by-decade numerical change is computed for the decades 1930-1940, 1940-1950, and 1950-1960. These three decade numerical changes are averaged, which yields an average decade numerical change figure. Adding this directly to the 1960 population of Area X would give a projection for 1970.

To arrive at the 1980 population projection use numerical changes for 1940-1950, 1950-1960, and 1960-1970, and proceed in same manner as above.

Geometric

This method asserts that a given percentage change in population from one point in time to another as exhibited in the past is the best indicator of the future trend in population.

To compute the 1970 population projections for area X, the decade-by-decade percentage change is computed for the decades 1930-1940, 1940-1950, and 1950-1960. These three decade percentage changes are averaged and added to 100 per cent. The 1960 population total is then multiplied by the 100+ per cent to arrive at the 1970 figure.

To arrive at the 1980 population projection use percentage changes for 1940-1950, 1950-1960, and 1960-1970 and proceed in same manner as above.

Cohort-Survival Method

In making population projections by age, for any area, from one decennial census to another, the simplest and best formula for all age groups, except those born during the projection decade, is

$$P^7_x = (P^6_{x-10} \times P^6_x)/P^5_{x-10}$$

where P^7_x is the population of age group x in 1970

P^6_x is the population of age group x in 1960

P^6_{x-10} is the population of age group x-10 in 1960

P^5_{x-10} is the population of age group x-10 in 1950.

The assumptions underlying the use of this short projection formula are: 1) there are no changes in the relevant definitions of the population or in the boundaries of the area whose population is being projected. 2) Age specific rates of mortality and migration do not change between the past decade and the next decade. 3) The effect of errors of enumeration for the past two censuses will be the same in taking the next census.

Although there may be room for argument about the nature of these assumptions, they are essentially either the same or quite similar to the assumptions which must be made implicitly in other kinds of projections by age. UNDER THE ASSUMPTIONS STATED ABOVE, THE FORMULA IS EXACT. It does not require explicit separate adjustments for mortality and migration. Better still, the formula has built into it the LOCAL combined mortality and migration rates of the base decade 1950-1960. Hence, there is no need to adjust for differences between mortality of the local area and that of the state or nation as is necessary in the use of U. S. Census survival rates in estimating net migration in local areas. For the same reason, the basic formula may be used with race and sex classifications without adjustments of any kind.

The above formula is more obvious when it is stated in such a manner that, for example, the ratio of white males ages 30-34 in 1970 is to that same group, ages 20-24 in 1960, as white males ages 30-34 in 1960 are to the same group, ages 20-24 in 1950. Obviously, the ratios are functions of the effects of migration and mortality operating during the two decades. They may be equal to, more than, or less than unity, depending on the relative amount of net migration and mortality during the decade.

In other words, the basic formula implies that the combined effects of migration and mortality remain constant from one decade to another. This assumption is most reasonable and convenient for computational purposes. Changes in the direction and amount of migration cannot be predicted with confidence; so it is just as well to assume that the rate of migration in the near future will be the same as in the recent past.

Mortality rates can be predicted more reliably than can migration rates, but age specific mortality rates in the nation are changing quite slowly, especially in those age classes where rates are high -- the older ages. Some preliminary checking on the effect of changes in mortality rates indicates that it is hardly worthwhile to make any adjustments for changes in mortality.

The Under Age Ten Classes:

$$P^{7}_{C\text{-}4} = \left(P^{6}_{0\text{-}4} \Big/ \frac{F_{15\text{-}34}}{6}\right) F^{7}_{15\text{-}34}$$

$$P^{7}_{5\text{-}9} = \left(P^{6}_{5\text{-}9} \Big/ \frac{F_{20\text{-}39}}{6}\right) F^{7}_{20\text{-}39}$$

Projections for populations under age ten at the end of the decade must be based on births and expected births during the past and future decades. Expected births can be estimated quite accurately if it is assumed that age-specific fertility rates prevailing at the beginning of a decade, or during some other recent period, will remain constant during the coming decade. Surprisingly, perhaps, actual past data on births are not required in our projection, if approximate birth rates for a five-year period are employed by age of mother, by race. Given an estimate of the number of women of each childbearing age at mid-point of 1950-55, the cumulated estimate of births can be related to the number, ages 5-9, by sex and race, actually enumerated in 1960. Then, given projected age distributions of women in 1970, similar estimates of women of each childbearing age at mid-point 1960-1965 can be multiplied by the same age-specific birth rates to obtain an estimate of births, 1960-1965. This, then, is related to the expected number of males and females, by sex, ages 5-9 in 1970. In other words, once estimates of births are obtained, the original ratio formula is applied, assuming a continuation of the same age-specific birth rates. The same is repeated for the second half of the decade to relate expected children ages 0-4, relative to the actual enumerated population, assuming a continuation of the same age-specific birth rates and the same degree of error in the ratio. Thus the original formula is self-adjusting for any specific area, once the estimate of past births is related to children actually enumerated.